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INFORMATION REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN

(February 1960)

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FOREWORD

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INFORMATION REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN

(February 1960)

INTRODUCTION

This monthly report provides significant political, economic, sociological, and military information on Afghanistan as presented by the Kabul and provincial newspapers and periodicals in the Persian and Pakhtu languages, particularly the leading Kabul daily newspapers Anis and Islah. Items of purely international significance have been excluded. This report covers the sources indicated, published mainly during the month of February 1960.

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INFORMATION REPORT ON AFGHANISTAN

Comments, Trends, and Developments

The Pakhtunistan Issue and Relations with Pakistan

1. The newspaper Anis published 29 news items, two articles, and two interviews on Pakistan and the question of Pakhtunistan in the course of the month. This comprised about 2.5% of the total space available in the paper. The coverage given by the newspaper Islah was slightly higher (about 3%). The provincial periodicals examined contained a coverage of 2-5 percent approximately. The newspaper Bidar of Mazar-i-Sharif devoted the highest space.

2. The rather small percentage of coverage was, however, counterbalanced by the prominence given to the news items and the slanted tone of the reports which were mainly datelined from Kabul or Peshawar. The news reports generally referred to the government of Pakistan as imperialist and aggressive. They described movements within Pakistan for the "liberation" of Pakhtunistan and the measures taken by the government authorities to suppress them. There were also reports and photographs concerning disturbances, poverty, and the general dissatisfaction of the Pakistani people against their regime.

3. The text of the interview of Foreign Minister Mohammad Na'im on 27 February with representatives of the United Press, the French press, Tass, and the New York Times was published by the newspaper Anis on 29 February. The Foreign Minister said that he was not optimistic about the results of his recent trip to Pakistan [see JPRS report 3159, 15 April 1960, paras 1-5, page 1]. He further said that the adverse propaganda against Afghanistan in the Pakistan press as well as other "subversive activities" have intensified twofold.

Answering a question concerning the visit of President Eisenhower, the Foreign Minister stated that the visit provided an opportunity to present the view point of Afghanistan on the problems of Pakhtunistan.

4. On 6 February the newspaper Anis published the text of an interview with a Swedish tourist in Afghanistan who said that he had been misled by the false propaganda in Pakistan against Afghanistan but he had found peace and order in Qandahar and other parts of Afghanistan. He further said that the Pakhtunistan issue would be settled if Pakistan were to give freedom to the seven million Pakhtuns.

The Kabul and provincial newspapers elaborated on the above statements in various articles and editorials. The newspaper Anis stated in its editorial of 11 February that the intensive propaganda of the Pakistan press and radio against Afghanistan, which is the obsolete remnant of the unfashionable colonialism, has been so cheap and debased that "we have not thought worthwhile to counter". But the Swedish tourist who has seen the conditions in both the countries has now thrown some

light on the issue for the whole world. The Faizabad newspaper Badakhshan stated in its editorial of 9 February that it is obvious to the world that the Pakhtuns are a separate nation and must receive their independence from Pakistan.

5. The newspaper Anis and other periodicals also published on 25 February similar statements by a correspondent of the British newspapers Daily Mail and Daily Sketch and two Pakistani periodicals who visited Afghanistan during the month.

Relations with the Communist Bloc

1. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, Kuzmin, arrived in Kabul on 3 February (Anis, 4 February) at the head of a Soviet delegation to sign the annual protocol of the barter trade agreement between the USSR and Afghanistan.

The protocol was signed on 4 February (Anis, 6 February) at a ceremony at the Ministry of Commerce. Minister of Commerce Gholam Mohammad Shirzad signed for Afghanistan. According to the terms of the protocol Afghanistan will export raw wool, cotton, skins, oil seeds, and fruits to the Soviet Union and will receive machinery, tools, oil products, iron, sugar, and textiles from the USSR.

2. Following the signing of the trade protocol, the Soviet commercial delegation visited Jalalabad [where an irrigation project is sponsored by the USSR — see JPRS report 3159, 15 April 1960, paras 7 and 8, page 4, and the economic section of this report]. Members of the delegation also inspected the Jangalak industrial center near Kabul on 7 February. On 7 February Minister of Commerce Shirzad gave a dinner party at Hotel Kabul in honor of the Soviet delegation. On the following day the head of the Soviet delegation gave a dinner party at Hotel Kabul. Members of the delegation left for Moscow on 12 February.

3. On 5 February an Afghan cultural delegation left for the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet government (Anis, 6 February). Members of the delegation were the following: 'Abd-al-Shakur Rashad, deputy director of the Pakhtun Academy and head of the delegation; 'Abd-al-Ahad, deputy director of the School of Law and Political Science; 'Abd-al-Ghafur Wiyand, director of the high schools in Kabul; and Mohammad 'Omar, principal of Balkhi High School.

4. The newspaper Anis reported on 7 February that the director of cultural relations between the USSR and foreign countries, Popova, and head of the Soviet-Afghan friendship association in Moscow, Tolistov, had sent messages to the head of the Afghan-Soviet friendship association in Kabul, Gol Pacha Olfat, expressing their appreciation of the formation of the association in Afghanistan.

5. On 7 February the annual contract for the renting of the Soviet films was renewed in Kabul between director of press Wafa and commercial counselor of the Soviet embassy in Kabul, N. Yutin (Anis, 8 February).

6. The Soviet ambassador in Kabul gave a dinner party in honor of the Afghan parliamentary delegation, which visited the USSR recently [see JPRS report 1164-D, 12 February 1960, Paras 1-4, page 37, on 10 February. A film of the trip of the Afghan delegation was shown and the Soviet ambassador presented a copy of the film to the chairman of the National Assembly, Mohammad Nowruz (Anis, 13 February).

7. The newspaper Anis reported on 13 February that Kabul University has sent a message to the University of Moscow expressing sympathy for the death of the Soviet physicist, Kurchatov. The newspaper Islah published an article by Dr. Kakor, the director of the school of Sciences, Kabul University, on the life and works of Kurchatov.

8. The Soviet military attache in Kabul gave a reception at Hotel Kabul on 23 February to celebrate the anniversary of the Red Army. Prince Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, Premier Mohammad Daud, and other civilian and military high officials attended.

9. The newspaper Anis reported on 24 February that certain telephoto equipment has been imported "from abroad" and installed to improve the communication service in Afghanistan. The station which is on an experimental run can transmit photographs taken in Kabul to foreign countries in 20 minutes and can receive photographs from abroad.

The same issue of the paper reported elsewhere that the director of telephone and telegraph gave a luncheon in honor of the telephoto expert, Gorbanov, who had come to Kabul to install the station. Minister of Communication Mohammad Morid and members of the Soviet embassy were at the luncheon.

10. The newspaper Islah published an editorial on 27 February commemorating the anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty on 28 February. The editorial stated that the different political, social, and economic systems in the two countries have never hampered the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the two countries. Afghanistan follows a policy of neutrality with free judgement and considers participation in military pacts as dangerous for international peace. The article further noted the cultural and economic ties with the USSR.

11. Foreign Minister Mohammad Na'im stated in his interview with the foreign press representatives in Kabul (see above) that the forthcoming visit of Nikita Khrushchev was a good will visit, but discussions would be held concerning the Soviet technical aid to Afghanistan and the development of the Five-Year Plan. The visit would further cement the ties of friendship between the two countries, concluded the foreign minister.

12. The newspaper Anis reported on 10 February that the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society observed the centenary of Chekhov in Kabul by organizing a lecture-reception and showing some films of the Chekhov works. Other periodicals published articles on the life and works of Chekhov. A photographic exhibition concerning Chekhov was opened in Kabul.

13. Gholam Mohammad Nikzad, the acting first secretary of the Afghan embassy in Moscow left for his post on 3 February (Anis, 4 February).

14. The newspaper Islah started the publication of a serial article on 29 February on the life of Nikita Khrushchev "from birth to the second world war" in view of the forthcoming visit of the Soviet leader. The newspaper Anis published a favorable commentary by an anonymous political correspondent on the visit of Khrushchev to India, Burma, and Indonesia.

15. The newspaper Anis continued publishing advertisements, on a somewhat smaller scale, for Soviet and other communist bloc export organizations [see JPRS report 3041, 3 March 1960, Para 5, Page 37]. In addition, the shop of Nasrulallah in Haji Ya'qub Saray in Shahi Bazaar advertised Czech electric meters for 387 afghanis; the commercial firm of Mohammad Amin at Feyz Mohammad Saray advertised Russian rubber shoes for 57-70 afghanis per pair.

16. The newspaper Anis reported on 24 February that the Rumanian Deputy Minister of Petroleum, who is visiting Kabul for "discussions on relevant matters", called on Minister of Mines and Industries, Dr. Mohammad Yusef, on 23 February.

17. The Chinese embassy in Kabul, reported Anis on 9 February, has presented a number of books on the history, geography, literature, and other aspects of the Chinese culture to the library of the Independent Department of Press.

18. The newspaper Anis began publishing, on 3 February, the full text of the treaty reached between Communist China and Burma on frontier problems. The text is from Chinese sources.

19. The newspaper Anis reported on 3 February that an Afghan delegation left for Czechoslovakia and Poland to sign the annual protocols for barter trade with these countries. The Afghan delegation was comprised of the following members: Yunesi, director of commerce of the Ministry of Commerce and head of the delegation; Hamid-Allah, director of imports and exports; Mohammad Aasef 'Abbasi, director of the special secretariat of the Ministry of Commerce; Salah-ud-Din Tarzi, deputy director of D'Afghanistan Bank; and 'Ezzat-Allah Mojaddadi, director of vehicle monopoly of the Department of Government Monopolies.

20. Afghan Minister of Public Works Mohammad Kabir and his company arrived in Prague on 5 February from Western Germany at the invitation of the Czech government for a six-day visit.

21. Gholam Dastgir Ahmad-Zi, a former teacher of the technology school in Kabul, who had gone to Czechoslovakia on a scholarship program of the Ministry of Education to study technology, returned to Kabul after completing his studies.

Treatment of the International Topics

1. The newspaper Anis published 33 news items and four articles on Algeria during the month; composing about 7% of the total space available in the paper. The figures for the newspaper Islah were comparable. The provincial newspapers devoted from one to three percent of their space to this topic.

2. The newspaper Anis carried several articles, from Arab sources, during the month on the Aswan Dam, the problems of Suez Canal and its closure to the Israeli shipping, and the clashes between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

3. Both the newspapers Anis and Islah carried articles and editorials on disarmament and the racial problems in Africa. Islah hailed Prime Minister Macmillan in its editorial of 6 February for his stand against racial discriminations in South Africa. Anis expressed hope in its editorial of 25 February that the disarmament and other international issues would be settled at the forthcoming summit conference.

4. Both the Kabul newspapers condemned the French atomic explosion in several editorials and articles. Afghan Premier Mohammad Daud expressed his surprise and chagrin at a press conference on 15 February (Anis, 16 February).

Selected Items

Political

AVIATION AGREEMENTS REACHED -- Kabul, Anis, 4, 17, 18, and 25 Feb 60

Mr. Wilson, a representative of the British civil service aviation, arrived in Kabul on 3 February to negotiate an agreement for air transportation with Afghanistan.

The director of the civil aviation in Afghanistan, Golbahar, visited Cairo and drew up an agreement for air transportation between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic. In an interview, Golbahar stated that the agreement has removed many difficulties concerning the landing of the Afghan planes in Damascus and Cairo on their way to Europe. He added that the new agreement, which will come to force after proceeding through the legal channels, is a manifestation of the strengthening bonds of friendship between Afghanistan and the UAR. [The newspaper Anis carried on 10 February the text of an interview given in Cairo by the UAR ambassador to Afghanistan, Abu Shadi, who is on home leave. The ambassador stressed the moral support given by Afghanistan to the Arab causes and denied Pakistani propaganda against Afghanistan.]

A protocol was signed between Afghanistan and Austria in Kabul on 25 February for aviation services between the two countries.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT AFGHANISTAN -- Kabul, Anis, 25 Feb 60

At the invitation of the Afghan government, the foreign minister of Yugoslavia will visit Afghanistan during the month of April.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMMENTS ON AMERICAN AID -- Kabul, Anis, 29 Feb 60

In his interview with the foreign press representatives in Kabul [see above], Foreign Minister Mohammad Na'im stated that the United States had refused to give military aid to Afghanistan but had given economic aid for long and short term projects. One of these projects is the Helmand Valley development. In answer to a question, the foreign minister said that the criticism that the Helmand project was an economically cumbersome project for Afghanistan did not come from any responsible authorities; it came from the people who did not have any knowledge of the working of the project.

The foreign minister further stated: when the United States started supplying arms to Pakistan, we asked for arms to keep the balance of power but the US authorities refused us. In any case the American military aid is usually tied up with political conditions such as systems of military pacts which are unacceptable to Afghanistan.

INDONESIA WANTS TRADE EXPANSION WITH AFGHANISTAN -- Kabul, Anis, 24 Feb 60

The Indonesian trade representative met with the director of chambers of commerce, 'Abd-al-Rashid, on 23 February and discussed the development of trade between the two countries, particularly the export of Afghan dried fruits to Indonesia.

AFGHAN-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS EXPANDING -- Kabul, Anis, 20 Feb 60

Afghanistan and Yugoslavia have decided to raise the status of their legations in Kabul and Belgrade to embassies. This move was decided when Foreign Minister Mohammad Na'im visited Yugoslavia in October 1959.

PRESENTS TO RADIO KABUL AND THE PAKHTUN ACADEMY -- Kabul, Anis, 2 and 29 Feb 60

The US Information Service in Afghanistan has presented a number of recordings of Western music to radio Kabul. Radio Teheran, Iran, has presented some technical equipment to Radio Kabul.

The West German embassy in Kabul has presented to the Pakhtun Academy a film reproduction of the valuable work of Professor Geiger on Pakhtu phonology and etymology.

NEW POST OFFICE OPENED -- Kabul, Anis, 24 Feb 60

The communications department of Qataghan Major Province has opened a post office in Khanjan Village.

NEW CABINET APPOINTMENT REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis, 21 Feb 60

By the proposal of Premier Mohammad Daud and approval of King Zahir, Dr. Mohammad Aasef Soheyl, the former mayor of Kabul, has been appointed the director of the Independent Department of Press in the Daud Government. The present director of the department, Seyyed Qasem Rashtiya, will receive another appointment.

Bibliography of Soheyl

Dr. Mohammad Aasef Soheyl, son of Haji Mohammad Yusef Khan, was born in Sonbola 1296 /August 1918/. He started school in 1925 and graduated from Habibiya Lyceum in 1937. In 1938 he entered the university and obtained a doctorate degree in medicine in 1944. He was then appointed director of health in Farah Province. He founded the civilian hospital in Farah and was at the same time acting chief military medical officer. One year later he was appointed chief physician in Chaman and Shahrara hospital and later the municipal hospitals in Kabul. In 1946 he was appointed to the departments of internal medicine of the hospitals in Herat. Here he was actively cooperating with the press in Herat with the publication of articles on medical problems and literary and social critics and received a second class prize for his essays in Persian. In 1948 he was appointed director of public health and the chief physician of Paktiya Major Province.

In 1949 Dr. Soheyl was called to Kabul and was appointed director of propaganda at the Ministry of Public Health and editor of the magazine Roghtiya. He organized the biweekly medical talks from Radio Kabul and the mobile movies in schools and other places for public

education on sanitary affairs. He also organized the monthly meetings of doctors and the publication of a professional journal of medicine. He received a certificate of merit of the third degree for these activities.

In 1950 Soheyl was appointed the director of public health and the chief physician in Herat Major Province. Two years later he was again recalled to Kabul to work as a counter-part of the World Health Organization counselor at the Ministry of Public Health. He became acting director of the dentists association in 1953, and then was transferred to the Ministry of Education and became chief physician of Masturat Hospital, attached to Kabul University. In 1954 he was appointed deputy director of the health institutions under Kabul University. In this capacity he visited India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, France, and Britain.

In 1954 he became a candidate for mayor of Kabul and was elected, and was reelected for a second term in 1956. During his two terms of office in the municipality of Kabul he made great achievements in administrative and development programs. The municipal revenues were increased by several times, streets were paved, the lighting system in the city was improved, the water supply project was started, etc.

During his two terms of office as the mayor of Kabul he made several other foreign visits including Peking and Moscow. He has received the Minapal Gold Medal and the First-Class Estor Medal from King Zahir.

Dr. Soheyl has published many articles on medical, sociological, literary, and other subjects as well as short stories. He knows the English language fairly well; he also knows Arabic and can get along in German.

ACTIVITIES OF AFGHAN OFFICIALS REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis, 1-29 Feb; Faizabad, Badakhshan, 4 Feb 60

Minister of Communications Mohammad Morid, accompanied by the technical director of Radio Kabul, 'Ata-Allah, and the director of communications in Nangerhar Major Province, inspected the telephone center in Jalalabad and selected a site for the channel system telephone for the province. He then returned to Kabul.

The director of publications of Radio Kabul, Binawa, returned to Kabul from his vacation in Jalalabad.

The governor of Maimana Province, Seyyed Ahmad Shah Hashemi, arrived in Kabul on leave.

The director of the development projects of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mohammad 'Omar Afzal, who had gone to Delhi, India, to attend a seminar concerning the development of agriculture in the middle eastern countries, returned to Kabul.

The acting director of the veterinary department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Mohammad Aslam, returned to Kabul after inspecting the northern regions of Qataghan and Mazar-i-Sharif and treating a large number of sheep.

Premier Mohammad Daud began an inspection tour of Nangerhar Major Province on 5 February.

The Mayor of Faizabad has sent a message on behalf of the people to the governor of Badakhshan Province in Kabul, 'Abd-al-Rahman Pupal, welcoming him back to Afghanistan after a trip to West Germany for treatment and hoping that he will return to Faizabad soon.

The director of the government printing presses, Mohammad Ebrahim Qandahari, has left for Nangerhar to inspect the printing presses in that province.

Gholam Mohammad Farhadi, the director general of power supply returned from West Germany after medical treatment.

The director of the hotels, Shir-Zi, returned to Kabul after inspecting the construction of an annex for the hotel in Jalalabad.

King Zahir, accompanied by the Queen, Princess Belqis, and royal princes left for a few days' holiday in Jalalabad on 8 February. While in Jalalabad, he inspected the military installations in Nangerhar Major Province and received the leaders of the Khugiyani, Karbun, Shirzad, Waziri, Jabar Kheyal, and other local tribes. The King and his party returned to Kabul on 25 February.

The governor of Herat, Wahed, inspected the work on the construction of the Pashtun Dam in Enjil area. The dam is near completion.

The first secretary of the Afghan embassy in Karachi, Dr. Rawan Farhadi, left Kabul for his post on 7 February. He was married in Kabul shortly before his departure.

The Minister of Finance, Malekyar, made an inspection tour of the industrial installations and development projects in Girishk and other regions in that area. Later, he visited Qandahar Major Province.

Minister of Commerce Shirzad visited Jalalabad on 19 February. Acting Minister of Agriculture 'Adalat visited Paktiya Major Province on 19 February.

After completing his tour of West Germany, Austira, and Czechoslovakia, Minister of Public Works Mohammad Kabir arrived in London on 18 February for a one-week's tour of Great Britain.

Premier Mohammad Daud inspected the work on the Kabul Airport and the Qargha Dam on 17 February.

The radio and telegraph technician of the Ministry of Communications, Mohammad Hamed, who was studying the techniques of the channel system telephone in Western Germany under a scholarship program, returned to Kabul after completing his studies.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS, REWARDS, AND PUNISHMENTS REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis 1-24 Feb; Herat, Ittefaq-i-Islam, 8 and 10 Feb; Faizabad, Badakhshan, 4 Feb 60

Appointments and promotions in Kabul University: Mohammad Nasim Nekhat of the School of Literature and Dr. Mir 'Abd-al-Qader Sadiq, Dr. Mohammad Anwar, and Dr. Mir Fakhr-ud-Din of the School of Medicine

have received academic promotions. Mohammad Yusef Ayhubi, a census expert and deputy director of budget in the Ministry of Finance has been appointed to the faculty of the School of Economics. Mohammad Anwar and 'Abd-Allah, graduates of the School Economics, have been named candidates for lectureship at the above school. Seyed Maqsud, Mohammad Amir, and 'Abd-al-Razzaq, graduates of the English language department of the School of Literature, have been appointed assistants to the counselors of the Education and Culture Institute.

Governor of Bamiyan 'Abd-al-Baqi, Governor of Sorkh and Parsa 'Abd-al-Wahed, and Village Head of Sheykh 'Ali Saraj-ud-Din have received letters of appreciation from the Ministry of Education for their activities in promoting educational programs.

The governor of Farah, Sa'adat, presented the Puhana Medal, awarded by King Zahir to Qari Mohammad 'Omar, a teacher of Abunahr School in Farah for distinguished educational services.

The chief secretary of the public works division of the Directorate of Village Development, Mir Mohammad Nabi, has received a reward from the department for his meritorious services.

The following appointments were announced by the Ministry of Planning:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Hedayat-Allah 'Azizi	acting director of communications, department of foreign aid, and in charge of the department of administration
Sardar Wali-Shah	acting director of the department of coordination and unification of plans
'Ali Ahmad Haruni	acting director of the commerce department and in charge of the special secretariat
Mohammad Yusef Farand	acting director of the social services
Nesar 'Ali Nesar	acting director of transportation and supplies
'Abd-al-Wakil Amiri	acting director of the department of mines and industries
Fazl-al-Haq Khaleq-Yar	acting director of the division of investigations and analysis of the department of statistics

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
'Abd-al-Wase'	acting director of the labor forces of the department of statistics
'Aziz-Allah Khukiyani	acting director of the division of investigations and analysis of the department of statistics [sic]
'Abd-Allah Sadeqi	acting director of statistics
Mohammad Khan	acting director of commerce and in charge of the public services
Mohammad Hashem	acting director of the personnel department
Seyyed Amin-Allah Baha	acting director of the social services [sic]
Wakil Ahmad Nuri	acting director of the department of irrigation and agriculture
Mohammad Rafiq	director of accounts and deputy director of administration

'Abd-al-Baqi Baghbaniwal, director of foreign services of Radio Kabul, has been appointed a temporary acting deputy director in charge of administration to replace Sultani who has gone to France to study. Dr. Mahmud Habibi, a graduate of journalism and radio from France, has been appointed director of the foreign service programs.

According to the proposal of the Anis Organization and approval of the Publications Organization Association, the following appointments were made in the office of the Newspaper Anis: Mohammad Anwar Mofti, as director of accounts and administration; Mohammad Ayyub Mumandi, as director of news and contacts; Gholam 'Omar Shaker, as acting director of supplies and senior editor of the newspaper; Moheb Heyrat, former director of the magazine Hawa, as acting director of correspondence; Seyyed 'Abd-al-Hakim Shar'i, a graduate of the School of Theology, as acting director of investigations; and Jowhar Sadiqi and Mohammad Salem Faramush as members of the supply and news departments respectively.

The following appointments were announced by the Ministry of Interior: Governor of Dayzangi Mohammad 'Osman as governor of Arzagan, Governor of Konarha Jan-Mohammad as governor of Bamiyan, Director of Inspections Mohammad Kabir as governor of Taleqan, Governor of Taleqan 'Abd-Allah as governor of Lugar, governor of Kapisa 'Abd-al-Qader as governor of Konarha.

Through the proposal of the director of press and approval of the Ministry of Education and the council of the Ittefaq-i-Islam publications organization Seyf-ud-Din Mostamand, a Grade 6 teacher of Ghiyas-ud-Din Ghuri Lyceum, has been appointed senior editor of the newspaper Ittefaq-i-Islam of Herat.

The following appointments were announced by Aryana Airline: Mohammad Sharif 'Azimi as representative in Teheran, Iran; Nur-Ahmad Dastgir-Zadeh as representative in Frankfurt; Shams-al-Haq as the director of the office in Mazar-i-Sharif; Saleh Mohammad-Yar as director of the office in Qandahar; and Seyyed Yahya as the director of the office in Maimana.

King Zahir has approved the appointment of Dr. 'Abd-al-Wase' as the technical deputy director of the School of Medicine. He is a specialist in skin diseases and the chief physician of the central clinic of the health institutions of the School of Medicine.

The following appointments were announced by the office of the premier: 'Abd-almenan, the host of the Government Hotel, as deputy director of Kabul Hotel while holding his present post as well; Mir Mohammad Hasan, director of accounts of the premier's office, as deputy director of accounts of Hotel Kabul while holding his present position as well; 'Abd-al-Ra'uf, a member of the personnel department, as acting director of the personnel department; Mohammad Anwar Kakor, a member of the secretariat of the general office, as acting director of archives; 'Abd-Allah, director of accounts of Kabul Hotel, as a government inspector at the Cooperative Depot.

The government of Lebanon has agreed that the Afghan ambassador in Cairo, Salah-ud-Din Saljuqi, be minister plenipotentiary to Lebanon at the same time.

MALE AFGHAN NATIONALS MUST CARRY IDENTITY CARDS -- Herat, Ittefaq-i-Islam, 9-15 Feb 60

The paper published the text of the act requiring all male citizens of Afghanistan to register with the Census Department and carry identity cards or passports. The text of this act, as appeared in the paper, is given as an appendix to this report.

Economic

JALALABAD IRRIGATION PROJECT -- Kabul, Anis, 23 and 24 Jan 60

The Jalalabad irrigation and power supply project, a contract for which was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Tekhnoeksport in January in Kabul [see JPRS report 3159, 15 April 1960, para 8, page 4], is primarily intended to irrigate the Jalalabad Valley and develop the lands on the right side of the Kabul River between the Dorunta Pass and Hazar-Now Village. The project will also make provisions for the supply of electric power to Jalalabad and its suburbs.

The plans for the project were devised by local and foreign experts who have recommended the construction of a 22-meter high dam. The dam will provide a reservoir for the irrigation of 31,500 hectares of land, including 6,700 hectares of already developed land. According to the estimation of the experts, 25,000 hectares of land would be directly irrigated by the main canal, and 6,500 hectares would be irrigated by two pumping stations. The water flow for the power generation purposes would be at the rate of 130 cubic meters per second, of which 80 cubic meters per second would be used exclusively for the generation of electric power and 50 cubic meters per second for irrigation. The water would be drawn from the Kabul River. The system will include one dam and three tunnels. The main canal will extend for a distance of 70 kilometers supplying water to the subsidiary canals on the west and east sides of the Sorkh Diwar. The two pumping stations will be situated at a distance of 15 and 43 kilometers from the main canal respectively. The first station will irrigate 2,000 hectares of land on the west of the Sorkh Diwar; the second station will irrigate 4,500 hectares of land on the right side of the main canal; on the eastern side of the Sorkh Diwar. The two main tunnels will be 8.8 kilometers long and will operate 17 siphons.

It is estimated that the project will take about four years for the completion of the main dam, the power station, the power supply network for the city of Jalalabad, construction of the main canal, construction of the two main tunnels, construction of the two water pumping stations, etc. The Ministry of Public Works is taking measures to have subsidiary irrigation canals and lands ready for agricultural activities by the time the work on the project is completed.

The cost of the project can be divided into three categories: (1) constructional expenses, (2) expenses for the preparation of lands for cultivation, (3) expenditure on loan and aid to farmers.

The cost of the construction of the dam, the main canal and its accessories, the tunnels, and the power station has been estimated at 376 million afghanis and \$19 million. The cost of the construction of the irrigation network on the left side of the canal has been estimated at 71 million afghanis and \$3,400,000. The cost of the preparation of fallow lands for cultivation has been estimated at 331 million afghanis. It is also estimated that 80 million afghanis would be required for loans and aid to the farmers. In addition, 411 million afghanis would

be required for the preparation of the new lands in the Jalalabad Valley. The total cost of the project is thus estimated at 787 million afghanis and \$22,400,000. However, after the amortization of the equipment the total cost will amount to 777 million afghanis and \$18,065,000. If the dollar is converted at the rate of 20 afghanis per dollar, the total cost in afghanis will amount to 1,150 million. If this cost is divided on the land, the cost of the preparation of lands for cultivation will amount to 32,000 afghanis per hectare.

This project will increase the cultivated land in this area from 6,730 hectares to 31,521 hectares. It would also be possible to raise two crops per year on the lands which are already cultivated. It is believed that the irrigation system will supply surplus water for the irrigation of lands outside the area of the project. When the project is completed, 91,000 families will receive land to work with. The agricultural and animal products in this area will increase 8 times. The power station, in addition to supplying power to the pump houses, will supply power to Jalalabad and its suburbs. It has been estimated that within a period of 8 years the profit from the project will pay for all its cost except the amount spent on the preparation of land. The cost of preparation of land would be amortized between 2 to 3 years. However, as some initial period is required before some of the land will start producing crops, it is estimated that between 11 to 16 years would be required before the total cost of the project is paid up. If a compound interest rate on the capital is added to the cost, the number of years required for complete amortization would raise to 18 years.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN NANGERHAR -- Kabul, Anis, 1 Feb 60

Minister of Agriculture 'Adalat, who returned from a recent tour of Nangerhar Major Province, stated that the ministry has undertaken a survey of land in 'Abd-al-Kheyal and Tangi Towghchi for future agricultural developments. A number of animal -- drawn plows were formerly imported from Czechoslovakia but these were found not to be suitable for local conditions. The experts of the ministry have now made the necessary alterations in the plows which are now being used with the local cows. The minister further added that the work on the construction of the sixth agricultural farm in Nangerhar is in progress. A large number of fruit and other trees will be cultivated in this farm.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF KABUL MUNICIPALITY -- Kabul, Anis, 2 Feb 60

The General Assembly of Kabul Municipality met on 1 February. The Mayor of Kabul stated that the municipality had a deficit of 49,981,780.13 afghanis. The government had just advanced 10,400,000 afghanis for the current expenditure. The meeting decided that the Municipality should reorganize its administration to economize its administrative costs. It is generally believed that the Municipality

of Kabul is overly staffed and the municipality is often unable to pay the monthly salary of its employees. The annual revenues of Kabul Municipality is 41,346,324.56 afghanis and its annual expenditures amounts to 59,242,414.58 (Anis, 3 February).

CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENTS IN JALALABAD -- Kabul, Anis, 3 Feb 60

Mayor of Jalalabad, Safi, stated to a correspondent of the Bakhtar News Agency that the project for the reconstruction of Jalalabad is progressing satisfactorily despite financial difficulties. Ten years ago only 59 half-constructed buildings existed in the new town. The municipality started work by constructing two walls, 450 meters long each, on the sides of the river to protect the town from the frequent floods. The cost of the construction of these walls was met from the funds collected from the sale of building sites in the city. Funds from this source were also used for the construction of a mosque, a school, and a market place which will be completed in the course of the next year. During the past two years and nine months 700 building sites were sold to the public. Construction activities are in progress on most of these sites. During this period 21 streets, 145 shops, and one market was completed. Also one sewage canal was constructed which dumps the city sewage into the river. The annual revenues of the municipality was increased from 1,200,000 afghanis to 8 million. The municipality has adopted a policy of selling building materials to the people who have bought sites from the municipality at 30% discount.

THE OPENING OF THE METEOROLOGY STATION -- Kabul, Anis, 18 Feb 60

The acting director of the Civil Service Aviation Authority, Hakimi, opened the first meteorology station in Afghanistan on 17 February in a special ceremony attended by aviation and meteorology experts, the United Nations representatives, and the newspaper correspondents. The weather balloon attached to the service flies at a height of 15 to 16 kilometers and collects information on atmospheric pressure, humidity, and temperature. /The Kabul and provincial newspapers hailed this "achievement" as a great stride toward progress. Photographs of the balloon were published with captions stating that it was the first satellite released by Afghanistan./

FREE ENTERPRISE ENCOURAGED -- Kabul, Anis (editorial) 21 Feb 60

In underdeveloped communities it is generally taken for granted that the government should be the sole source of all public services and activities. It is however been proved that the government is unable to conduct all public affairs directly. It therefore delegates its authority through monopolies, contracts, or other similar systems which are indirectly supervised by the government. In non-socialist states the government usually undertakes activities that individuals are unable to perform. It has been proved that free enterprise has had a great role in the development of the advanced countries.

In Afghanistan free enterprise has so far been limited to certain professions with large incomes and little responsibilities. However, in the course of the past few years a number of enterprising people have organized a number of public institutions that should receive recognition and encouragement. A few days ago Radio Kabul announced the formation of a power supply company in Ghazni with an initial capital of one and one-half million afghanis. Power supply for lighting the historic city of Ghazni was long overdue. Many other large and small cities in the country are urgently in need of such enterprises, and it is hoped that other public spirited people will take the example and do the same thing.

TREATY WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis, 22 Feb 60

The government of Afghanistan reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund on 21 February for the provision of funds for development projects in Afghanistan. The first project under this treaty would be the survey of land resources, water supply, and the establishment of an agricultural organization. The Fund has agreed to advance 1,257,400 dollars for this project. The government of Afghanistan will spend an additional amount equivalent to 727,000 dollars on the project. It is expected that the project will be completed in three years.

ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES ORGANIZATION -- Kabul, Islah, 22 and 23 Feb 60

The director of Government Monopolies, Mohammad Eshaq 'Osman, stated that the monopoly department has made great achievements in providing the essential supplies for the country, such as petroleum, sugar, all types of vehicles, oil, and other commodities. Many of these supplies are sold to the public at cost price; other supplies, such as sugar and petroleum, are sold at a loss. The department also imports cigarettes and tobacco and exports animal casings. The import figures for petroleum have increased considerably during the current year. Similarly, the distribution of sugar in the country has increased from 5 to 35 thousand tons in the course of the past few years. The department has taken special measures for the supply and distribution of aviation gas, which is sold in Afghanistan at the rate of 21 afghanis per gallon, which is the cheapest rate in the world.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis, 13 and 16 Feb 60

The new off-set machinery for the government printing press has arrived in Kabul and will be installed shortly. The machine has the capacity to print 192,000 22x15 centimeter pages per hour.

The governor of Mazar-i-Sharif opened the second diesel generator for the power supply in the city on 14 February. This generator is a part of the 6,000 volt supply system in the city.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis, 1-29 Feb 60

The work on the construction of the road between Faizabad and Kishm is progressing rapidly. Work on the extension of Shahi Street and Eymal Street in Jalalabad started on 1 February. Work on the construction of the bridge on the Siyaq River in Eshkamesh was completed on 2 February. Work on the construction of the dam on 'Alingar River in Laghman was completed on 2 February. The dam is seventy meters long. The asphalt of the Chehelsotun Street, which was completed less than two months ago is coming off and unless measures are taken for repairs this street will soon become a traffic hazard. The Ministry of Agriculture is constructing a number of buildings for its development plans such as the projects for animal husbandry and veterinary institutions. The Governor of Mazar-i-Sharif inspected the work on the construction of the apartment buildings and the road behind the municipality in the city.

OTHER BRIEF ECONOMIC REPORTS -- Kabul, Anis, 1-25 Feb 60

A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture has left for Nangerhar Province to study measures for the development of silkworm breeding in the province. A committee was appointed at the Ministry of Commerce to study the possibilities for the improvement of the operation of the Chamber of Commerce. During the current season 40,000 tons of beet roots have been supplied to the sugar factory in Baghlan. A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture has sprayed 10,000 sheep in Mazar-i-Sharif for protection against animal diseases. There are 300 shops in Kabul for supplying cigarettes to the public and they sell 15,000 packages per day. The Afghan Tourist Organization is operating a limousine service for the transportation of local and foreign tourists in the country. A delegation of the Ministry of Agriculture has left for Chakhansur to campaign against an epidemic cow disease. The line for the channel system telephone service between Qandahar and Girishk has been extended for 22 kilometers.

Sociological

FOREIGN MUSIC INFLUENCE DEPLORED -- Kabul, Anis, 7 Feb 60

The increasing influence of Indian music on Afghanistan should be of great concern to the authorities. The recent concert of Afghan music in Kabul proved the great potentialities of local music. It is hoped that more drastic measures will be taken to encourage the development of Afghan music.

SHOP IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUCCESSFUL --- Kabul, Anis, 7 Feb 60

The Municipality of Kabul has so far succeeded in executing 45% of its plan for the improvement and development of shops in the city, particularly in regard to sanitation programs for food markets.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis, 23 and 24 Feb 60

At present there are 155,000 pupils at various schools in Afghanistan. Some 5,000 men and women teachers are in charge of educating these pupils. There are seven lyceums in Kabul with 9,344 students and 7 lyceums in the provinces with 3,324 students. There are 14 professional schools in the capital with 3,913 students and there are 19 such schools in the provinces with 5,599 students. At present there are 12 girls' schools in the capital and 10 girls' schools in the provinces with a total attendance of 11,546 pupils in the capital and 4,555 in the provinces. There are 366 elementary boys' schools in the capital and the provinces. Afghanistan has 11 colleges which are all located in the capital. The total number of students in these college amounts to 1,503. There are 151 professors in Afghanistan, excluding the foreign experts.

MOVEMENT FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN -- Kabul, Anis, 2, 9, 13, 21 Feb; Islah, 8 and 16 Feb; Mazar-i-Sharif, Bidar, 3 Feb 60

The campaign for freeing women from their traditional bond continued during the month. Various Kabul and provincial newspapers reported meetings and activities for the promotion of this end. A number of girls' schools were opened during the month. The Mazar-i-Sharif newspaper Bidar published a poem on 3 February encouraging the women to break their centuries old tradition of seclusion and uselessness and to take equal part in the problems of life.⁷

In Kabul a meeting was held at Malali School on 11 February to celebrate Mother's and Children's Day. A number of prominent ladies and teachers spoke on the role of women in a modern society.

With the aid of the Asia Foundation there have been opened in the Women's Academy in Kabul new courses in typing, in the English language, and in secretarial services.

The newspaper Islah reported on 8 February that the number of women employees in various government departments and commercial organizations is steadily increasing. At present there are 1,116 women employed in various departments examined. At the recent concert in

Kabul two women singers took part. This was greatly appreciated by the audience. The correspondent of the newspaper Islah has reported that over 1,500 new girl students have enrolled in the various girls' schools in Kabul. This number is steadily increasing.

OTHER BRIEF SOCIOLOGICAL REPORTS -- Kabul, Anis, 2-25 Feb ; Faizabad, Badakhshan, 7 Feb 60.

The Ministry of Public Health has decided to establish centers for Aid to Women and Children in Qandahar, Herat, and Mazar-i-Sharif. The Municipality of Kabul continues to distribute flour coupons to the needy in the city. The Ministry of Public Health continued with its program of spraying DDT in houses in the provinces. It has been estimated that there are one million domestic chickens in Kabul. 2,200 children were vaccinated against smallpox in the course of the month in Qandahar. During the first six months of the current Afghan year 1,888,443 books, magazines, and pamphlets were published by the Education Press in Kabul. The Municipality of Pul-i-Khomri has opened a new movie theater in the city. The construction of this theater began four years ago. It has a capacity of 800 persons and it was constructed at the cost of 1,800,000 afghanis. The public library in Kabul checks out 600 books per day. The Ministry of Agriculture has organized a competition for writing or translating agricultural works. A prize of 12,000 afghanis will be awarded to the best author. 60 fire incidents were reported in the course of the last Afghan year in Kabul.

Military

MILITARY OFFICERS IDENTIFIED.-- Kabul, Anis, 6, 13, 15, and 24 Feb 60

Leiutenant General Khan Mohammad, The Acting Governor and Military Commander of Qandahar, Colonel Mohammad 'Azim, The Acting Deputy Minister of Public Works and Commander of the Labor Force were received by King Zahir during the week ending 4 February. Leiutenant General Seyyed Hasan, The Chief of the Military Staff, was received by King Zahir during the week ending on 11 February. Leiutenant General Feyz Mohammad, Governor and Military Commander of Paktiya Major Province, inspected Jaji District on 14 February. The Municipality of Kabul has issued a certificate of merit to Aman-Allah Heydari, the Director of Traffic in Kabul, for distinguished services.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT REPORTED -- Kabul, Anis, 24 Feb 60

The Ministry of Mines and Industries has announced the appointment of Major General 'Abd-al-Karim Saraj of the Ministry of National Defense as the director of the project for the construction of the Naghalu Dam. [The dam is to be constructed with Soviet Aid -- See JPRS Report 3159, 15 April, 1960, para 9, page 57].

APPENDIX

The Registration Act

PART I

Chapter 1. The Registration of the People

A. Persons who Shall Carry a Passport /Registration Certificate/

1. All male subjects of the Royal Government of Afghanistan, whether resident in Afghanistan or abroad, shall, within one year of the date of this Act, refer to the relevant registration offices, or the embassies or consulates of Afghanistan abroad and shall register their names and shall obtain a passport. Persons who fail to comply with this shall be subject to punishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 24 of this Act.

B. Persons who Shall Supply Information to the Competent Authorities Concerning the Registration of the Afghan Nationals

2. The parents or relatives of the following persons:

- (1) Boys from birth to the age of 18;
- (2) Male persons who are sick or crippled.

When the above persons have no parents or relatives, or when their parents or relatives are also unable to move, the local authorities shall go to their residences to register them.

C. Places for Registration

3. The places for registration shall be the appropriate departments of census or the special delegations appointed by the registration department for registration during specific periods.

4. The census departments shall register the names of persons who refer to them in special registration records and shall enter the particulars of each person on a special form (a specimen of which is attached with the Regulations for the Registration Bookkeeping). These forms shall be forwarded to the regional administrative headquarters. The authorities at the regional administrative headquarters shall record the contents of the forms in their registers and shall forward them to the provincial centers. The provincial centers shall, in turn, record the contents of the forms in their census registers and shall forward the forms to the director general of census registration at the Ministry of Interior in Kabul.

5. When a person, who has not been registered, is absent from the place of his normal residence, he shall refer to any competent registration bureau for registration. The bureau shall enter the particulars of this person on the above form and shall forward it directly to the director general of census registration at the Ministry of Interior without entering the contents in the local register of the bureau.

6. The directors of prisons, hospitals, and camps shall forward the particulars of their inmates to the competent authorities.

7. Persons who do not have a place of permanent residence shall register at the place of their current residence.

8. All persons shall apply for registration by filing printed application forms.

9. When there is no registration bureau, the inhabitants of the region shall forward their applications to the competent registration office in their area. Such applications shall contain the following:

- (1) A photograph of the applicant
- (2) First name and family name
- (3) District
- (4) Address of permanent residence
- (5) Date of birth
- (6) Place of birth
- (7) Complexion
- (8) Marital status
- (9) Number of children
- (10) Status of the national military service

10. The registration office concerned shall make the necessary inquiries about the applicant and in case of any doubt, further official investigations shall be conducted in the village of the applicant.

Chapter 2, Registration of Births and Deaths

A. Birth Registration

11. From the date of this Act all births shall be registered at the bureau where the father of the child is registered.

12. The report of a child's birth shall be forwarded by the parents of the child, or by the relatives of the child when there are no parents, or by the village heads or local authorities when there are no relatives.

Note. Parents are persons who undertake the rearing of a child.

13. When a child is born outside his place of normal residence, the provisions of Article 5 above shall be observed. When a child has no place of permanent residence, the provisions of Article 7 above shall be observed.

B. Death Registration

14. Parents and relatives shall report all cases of death to the village heads or local authorities who shall report to the relevant registration bureau or municipality on special printed forms obtainable from the registration department. The forms shall be filled out in accordance with the instructions contained in the Regulations for

Registration Bookkeeping, and shall be forwarded together with the passport of the deceased person. When a deceased person has no parents or relatives, the village head or other local authorities shall be responsible for reporting the death.

Chapter 3. Reporting Change of Residence

15. When a person wishes to change his place of permanent residence or wishes to take temporary residence at another place for a period exceeding six months, that person shall report the change to the relevant registration bureaus. In case of failure, that person shall be subject to punishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 of this Act.

16. Persons who provide their houses for the residence of others through renting, mortgage, or for free, and persons who sell their houses, and persons who receive their relatives or friends in their houses as guests for a period exceeding two months shall report to the relevant registration bureau. Persons who fail to report shall be subject to punishment in accordance with the provisions of Article 31 of this Act.

17. The change of residence shall be recorded by the relevant registration bureau in its books as well as on the passport of the bearer.

Chapter 4. Registration Abroad

18. Registration [of Afghan nationals] in foreign countries shall take place as above and in accordance with the provisions of this Act by the relevant embassies, legations, and consulates of Afghanistan.

19. The relevant embassies, legations, and consulates of Afghanistan shall report to the director general of census registration at the Ministry of Interior the place of residence of Afghan nationals abroad.

PART II

Chapter 1. Administration

20. The administration procedures and the duties of the authorities in connection with the census registration of the Ministry of Interior shall be published in detail in two volumes. One volume shall deal with the duties and responsibilities of the authorities and employees of the census department; and the other shall consist of the census department; and the other shall consist of the regulations for bookkeeping and registration procedures.

Chapter 2. Registration Books and Forms

21. The following registration documents shall be provided for the subjects of the Royal Afghan Government:

- (1) Registration of personal data
- (2) Birth certificate
- (3) Marriage certificate
- (4) Death certificate
- (5) Registration of crimes
- (6) Certificate of disability.

A. The certificate of registration of personal data shall contain the following particulars:

- (1) Serial number
- (2) Date
- (3) Photograph
- (4) Province
- (5) Region
- (6) District
- (7) Village
- (8) Street and number
- (9) Full name
- (10) Name of father
- (11) Age
- (12) Date and place of birth
- (13) Marital status
- (14) Occupation
- (15) Property
- (16) Educational background
- (17) Knowledge of foreign languages
- (18) Complexion
- (19) Number of dependents and the names of sons and the numbers of their passports
- (20) Disability
- (21) Communicable diseases
- (22) Crimes, misdemeanors, bankruptcy, and prison terms
- (23) Military service status
- (24) Space for future health and other social change reports
- (25) Minor accidents

B. The birth certificate shall contain the following items:

- (1) Province, region, district, and village
- (2) Full name of the child
- (3) Sex
- (4) Date and place of birth
- (5) Name of father
- (6) Profession of father
- (7) Age of father
- (8) Address of father
- (9) No of passport of father
- (10) Signature of the regional officer or the village head

C. The marriage certificate shall contain the following items:

- (1) Province, region, district, and village
- (2) Names of the couple
- (3) Names of the fathers of the couple
- (4) Marital status of the couple prior to their present marriage
- (5) /missing in the text printed in the newspaper/
- (6) Profession of the man
- (7) Places of birth of the couple
- (8) Dates of birth of the couple
- (9) Passport No. of the man
- (10) Name, name of father, passport number, and signature of the regional officer or the village head
- (11) Name, name of father, passport number, and signature of the father or the witness
- (12) Name, name of father, passport number, and signature of the priest
- (13) Names, names of fathers, passport numbers, and signatures of the two witnesses of the marriage ceremony and the two representative-witnesses of the father.

Note. Marriages shall be reported by the municipal authorities or village heads who are present at the marriage.

D. The death certificate shall contain the following items:

- (1) Province, region, district, and village
- (2) Date
- (3) Full name of the deceased
- (4) /missing in the text/
- (5) Registration number and the numbers of the book and its pages
- (6) Address of the deceased
- (7) Age of the deceased
- (8) Nationality of the deceased
- (9) Occupation of the deceased
- (10) Date and the cause of death
- (11) Marital status of the deceased
- (12) Sex of the deceased
- (13) Passport number of the deceased, if male
- (14) Names, names of fathers, addresses, passport numbers and signatures and seals of the father, relatives, witnesses, and funeral service men. Four signatures shall be requir
- (15) Signatures and seals of the village head, the regional officer, the census secretary, and the governor of the district

E. The certificate of disability shall contain the following information:

- (1) Province, region, district, and village
- (2) Name

- (3) Name of father
 - (4) Address
 - (5) Type of disability
 - (6) Names, names of fathers, addresses, passport numbers, and signatures or seals of the father, relatives, or other witnesses (four signatures altogether)
 - (7) Signature or seal of the village head
 - (8) The regional officer
- F. The registration of crimes shall contain the following items:
- (1) Province, region, district, and village
 - (2) Name of the criminal
 - (3) Name of father
 - (4) Date of birth
 - (5) Place of birth
 - (6) Age
 - (7) Occupation
 - (8) Passport number
 - (9) Photograph
 - (10) Place of registration at the census department
 - (11) Type of crime
 - (12) Nationality
 - (13) Marital status
 - (14) Is the criminal literate or illiterate
 - (15) Criminal background
 - (16) Place of crime (city or village)
 - (17) Crime was committed at night or during the day
 - (18) Reasons for the crime
 - (19) Sentence received
 - (20) Certification of the pertinent departments

Note. Reports concerning crimes shall be forwarded by the gendarme command in the cities or provinces or by the central gendarme command at the Ministry of Interior.

22. The information recorded on the above documents shall be completely carried in the following registers:

- (1) The census register of personal information
- (2) The register of births
- (3) The register of marriages
- (4) The register of deaths
- (5) The register of disabilities
- (6) The register of crimes

Chapter 3

23. All other actions concerning passports shall be subject to the Regulations for the Passports of the Subjects of the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

PART III

Chapter 1. Punishments

24. Persons who fail to register with the relevant registration bureaus within the period specified in Article 1 of this Act shall be subject to a term of imprisonment with hard labor for one month. Such persons shall be also subject to the punishments outlined in the Regulations for the Passports of the Subjects of the Royal Government of Afghanistan.

25. Any official of the registration department who conducts the affairs of any person who does not possess a passport shall be subject to a fine of 500 afghanis for the first time and to imprisonment for a period of one year for the second time.

26. After the period stated in Article 1 of this Act, the government departments, national organizations, commercial organizations and other similar institutions, shops, apartments, etc. shall not employ persons who do not possess passports as employees, workers, or in any other capacity. In case of failure to comply with the provisions of this Article, the government officials shall be fined for a sum amounting to three days of their salaries for the first time and for a sum amounting to one week of their salaries for the second time; the directors of other organizations who employ a person without a passport shall be fined 250 afghanis for the first time and 500 afghanis for the second time.

27. Any official who makes forgeries in the census registrations or passports, or issues a passport which varies with the information recorded in the official register, or issues a passport and fails to enter it in the official register shall be subject to one-year's imprisonment.

28. When a census record is inaccurately recorded, the responsible official shall be fined one month's pay for the first time and shall be dismissed from the service for the second time.

29. When a person who has been fined in accordance with the above provisions fails to make payment within one month of the date of the fine, he shall be subject to one day in prison for each 10 afghanis due from him.

30. When a person changes his residence permanently or for a temporary period exceeding six months and fails to report in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 above, he shall be subject to the payment of a fine of 100 afghanis.

31. Persons who fail to comply with the provisions of Article 16 above shall be subject to the payment of a fine of 100 afghanis.

Chapter 2. Punishment Authorities

32. The punishments stated above shall be ordered by Administrative Courts (Civil Service Courts, Councils of Provinces and Cities, Councils of Ministries, and councils of the independent department) irrespective of the offender being a government employee or not.

33. The Ministry of Interior shall be responsible for the execution of this Act.

34. This Act shall become effective from the date of publication.
Dated 20 Jodi 1334 [? 1956]

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END